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vember.

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D. Marks and Henry Kendal.
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M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and
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Meeting Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Prayer Meeting Tuesday evening. All
are invited.

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every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

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IRONTON LODGE, No. 144, K.
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and 4th Friday evening of each month at
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ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. S.

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J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-
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A. P. VANCE, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 7, R. A.,
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesday of each month, at 7 P. M. F.
P. AKE, M. E. H. P. W. R. EDGAR, Secre-
tary.

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VALERIA, meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday
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evening for drill. C. C. DINGER,
C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.

First Sergeant.

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PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.
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PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 55, I. O. O.
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their
hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 50, Sons of HER-
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday
of each month. WM. STEFFENS, President.
VAL EFFINGER, Secretary.

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IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.

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MONTAG LODGE, No. 35, A. F. & A.
M., meets on Saturday night or after the
full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.
HILL, Secretary.

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXVIII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

NUMBER 31.

JOB WORK

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What the Inside Pages Contain.

Second Page—Editorial Miscellany,
Congressional Proceedings, Missuri
State News and Cullings, Legislative
Proceedings, etc.

Third Page—The Furnace, A Re-
cord that Damns, Plans of the Repub-
licans, The Result of Protection, Fas-
hion Letter, etc.

Sixth Page—Japanese Progress,
Militia Pensioners, State Taxes, The
Duestrow Trial, War Imminent, etc.

Seventh Page—Domestic Concerns,
Agricultural Hints, Miscellaneous.

Southeast Missouri Mineral Region.

IV.

The Austin grant is now owned and
operated by the McArthur Brothers.
Copper ores have been discovered, and
some mining and smelting has been
carried on in Ste. Genevieve and other
counties of the Southeast. The Ste.
Genevieve Copper Mines were discov-
ered on or about 1872. The formation
belongs to the Upper Silurian, which
extends far toward the west and reach-
es within a few miles of the Mississip-
pi River on the east. The copper ores
occur in three beds; a number of drifts
or levels have been run into the hill.
The character of the ores and rocks
renders mining very easy. Large
quantities of copper have been mined
and shipped from those mines. Copper
also exists in Shannon, Washington,
Madison, Iron and Franklin counties,
but little attention has been paid to
the mining of these ores in this part
of the State. In Shannon mining was
commenced, and the ores shipped by
way of Current River to New Orleans,
in 1842. For some reason mining
operations ceased until 1873, but closed
again in 1875. There is no doubt if
a railroad should be built near it would
become a valuable mining property. It
is owned by St. Louis parties.

Considerable mining for copper has
been done in Franklin county within
the past few years, and very rich cop-
per ores have been discovered near
Sullivan. A party of St. Louis capital-
ists have expended a great deal of cap-
ital in their development. The rock
formation in which these ores occur is
limestone, and they lie in deposits
which are generally the sulphurets and
green carbonates.

The copper industry of Southeast
Missouri is in its infancy. It is a well
known fact that this ore is found not
only in limestone, but is also being
discovered in the quartz veins that
trend through the granite and porphy-
ry rocks of this region. The old Cop-
per Mine is located near Jack's Fork,
a branch of Current River. The dis-
covery of ore at this place was made
prior to 1839. This ore was in flat or
horizontal sheets, in red clay, and was
some four or five feet thick. About
two-thirds of the ore was on the por-
phyry, and one-third on the limestone,
the ore was the yellow sulphuret.
About one hundred and sixty tons of
pig copper were made from the ore
taken from this place. The ore was
smelted in a blast furnace run by wa-
ter power. The stack to smelt the ore
was built much the same as what is
known as a "slag hearth," in the lead
region, and used in the lead fields to
smelt lead slags. This copper was
hailed twelve miles and shipped in
flatboats down Current River to New
Orleans. These mines embrace six
thousand three hundred and twenty
acres of land, and are located near
Eminece, Shannon county, owned by
the Missouri Copper Mining and Smelt-
ing Company of St. Louis.

On Big Creek, in Iron county, near
Brunot, is a similar occurrence of cop-
per ores. The yellow sulphuret and
green carbonate are found in a lime-
stone rock which lies on the base of a
porphyry hill, and very fine copper
specimens have been taken from this
place, but very little mining has been
done here toward its development.
This property is owned by a Chicago
party.

On Imboden Creek, copper is found
in a decomposed porphyry at the foot
of a low hill near the bed of the creek.
The ore here is found in veins of
quartz. About three miles west, and
on the Shut-In Fork, copper is also
found in well defined quartz veins in
porphyry. At this point the ores are
the yellow and gray copper; this is an
extension of the Imboden copper veins.
Copper also occurs in a quartz vein
about five miles south of Ironton, the
county seat of Iron county.

In the porphyry and granite district,
which forms part of the great Ozark
uplift in the Southeast, there exist
true fissure veins of quartz, varying in
width from a few inches to forty feet.
In these veins are found silver, gold,
lead, copper, etc. In 1864 Prof. Up-
ham Shepherd examined several local-
ities in Madison county, and reported,
after going over the ground carefully,
that veins of quartz were to be seen
cutting through the granite rock,

which are worth thirty-two dollars per
ton for silver and gold. He reports
especially on the Aubuchon and Silver
Mountain mines. Those mines were
worked some years ago for silver and
lead. The Aubuchon mine only pro-
duced a few tons, and this was from a
little prospecting on the surface.

THE SILVER MOUNTAIN

produced about seventy-five tons of
concentrates, which averaged forty-
seven ounces of silver per ton, and
fifty per cent of lead. These ores were
refined by the Cheltenham Refining
Works of St. Louis. Samples taken
from this mine in 1883 and assayed by
Messrs. Chauvinet & Bro. of St.
Louis, gave \$460 and \$453 per ton of
ore. These assays were made from
the vein at the Apex shaft four years
after the closing down of Silver Moun-
tain mine. While this mine was in
operation the concentrates shipped
averaged one hundred and twenty six
dollars per ton. In forty-seven tons
there were two thousand nine hundred
and three ounces of silver. After de-
ducting freight and charges for treat-
ment the bullion amounted to ninety-
five dollars per ton; nearly all the ore
having been extracted in sinking and
mining levels. Developments made
proved beyond a doubt the vein to be
a true fissure, continuous, showing in-
creasing richness of vein matter as
depth was gained. At the bottom of
the shaft it is fully four feet in width,
with regular, well defined wall, carry-
ing ores assaying one hundred and
sixty-three ounces of silver to the ton.
Unfortunately, this company (like
some others) was organized with a
stock capital of \$500,000 fully paid,
and not assessable, and the mine sold
to the company for all the capital
stock, leaving the company without
any capital in its treasury. This ar-
rangement proved most unfortunate in
its consequences. The number of
stockholders being but few, and not all
able to furnish their proportionate
part of funds required to make needed
improvements and developments, caus-
ed the creation of liabilities which the
company was unable to meet. It was
certainly not the fault of the property
that caused the stoppage. There is no
doubt if this company had placed a
certain amount of its stock in the
treasury for a working capital it would
have been in operation to-day. It is
almost impossible to get capital to in-
vest in what is termed an abandoned
mine—not only here, but in all parts
of the world. This should not be so
in all cases, and one of the cases is the
Silver Mountain. I know of mines of
all descriptions, not only in this coun-
try, but in the mining divisions of
England, that have been abandoned
for years, again reopened, and proved
to be very valuable and declare their
regular dividends. This will be the
case at Silver Mountain when it is re-
opened, and as depth is reached the
vein will be more defined and contain
richer ores of silver and lead. This
mine would to-day, if it was opened
up, pay from the lead it contains. There
is no doubt its being rich in silver.
Prof. A. Winslow, our State Geologist,
selected samples of the ores from the
old dump, and made two assays from
them. The first gave forty-eight
ounces of silver to the ton of ore; the
other assay went far beyond the latter
figure. This is Prof. A. Winslow's
report in the World's Fair pamphlet
for Missouri. Here are two assays
made and reported upon ores that were
selected from the old dumps by our
State Geologist, whose authority on
such matters can't be disputed. Un-
fortunately, some of our mining en-
gineers made a report on Southeast
Missouri and came to the conclusion
that it is not a silver and gold-bearing
district, and that we must not look for
ores of this class in paying quantities
in this region. I will say this much
for Southeast Missouri: that it is more
like the tin and copper divisions of
Cornwall than any other district in
Missouri. I will admit that we will
not find rich veins on the surface, but
they will be found as depth is attained
on the vein. Silver Mountain has pro-
ved this to be the case so far as her
mining development went, which is
two hundred and seventy-nine feet
deep on the dip of the vein. There is
a large number of such veins in this
district that will in the near future
prove to be rich in minerals, as depth
is reached. This class of veins is be-
ing found in the counties of Iron, Mad-
ison, Wayne, Reynolds and Shannon,
and some of them will prove to be val-
uable for their minerals. This class
of properties lies within one hundred
miles of St. Louis, where capital is not
lacking; but they prefer to invest
their capital in any of the Western
States and lose millions in bogus
mines, rather than invest it at home or
within a few hours' ride of the metrop-
olis. Here they can see good prop-
erties as fine and healthy a climate

as there is to be found anywhere; here
we can work all the twelve months,
while in the Western or Silver States
they can't work over nine months in
the year. Southeast Missouri will
surely come to the front with her sil-
ver-lead mines. T. B.

Old Times.

Ed. Register—How natural it is for
us, after we have climbed up some
steep high mountain, after we have
reached the top and seated ourselves
on a big rock or log, to look way down
the rough mountain side and think of
the toil and worry we had in getting
to the top. We forget for a time
what's before us, and only think of
the road we have just traveled over.
Just so it is with our lives. In our
younger days we, while at the foot of
the mountain, look forward to what's
before. As we get higher and higher
on life's journey, we begin to look
back down the road we have traveled
over. Just so it comes to me: the
past is always present. My thoughts
are on the past, whether asleep or
awake.

Last night my thoughts went back
to one very cold Saturday and Sunday,
while I kept batch at the old mill. As
we had no minister that winter and
father was back east, and there was to
be preaching in the settlement, I just
thought I would not go home as it was
very cold and I would have to come
all the way back again on Monday,
and Old Pard wanted me to go home
with him Saturday night, and then go
to meeting Sunday. Sunday was one
of the darkest, coldest days—a real old
blood-freezer. I well remember when
we got to the old log church you could
look out between the logs, through the
cracks, and how cold the wind did
come in! I remember they had a
great log fire in the fireplace, and the
folks were crowded two or three deep
all around the fire, with teeth chatter-
ing. Most of the men had on big cap-
sotes, coats made out of thick, heavy
blankets. Some were red, with a wide
black border all around the edges;
some were black; some blue. I had a
capote made of a shaggy black blank-
et. These coats were very warm on a
hot day, but it wanted about two a
cold day as this was.

When it came time for services to
commence, the preacher went back to
the back side of the room to the table
and took up a hymn book and tried to
sing, while his teeth chattered. I sat
back in one corner of the room, with
my head all drawn down in my coat
collar, and hands stuffed in my coat
sleeves, and tried to think I was warm.
At last the preacher said, "Brethren
and sisters, we shan't feel hurt if you
go to the fire to warm when you get
cold, for it's a very cold day; and
while you are warming we shall try to
our feeble way to preach to you. Now
I shall take for my text, 'The Prodigal
Son.' You have all heard about the
man who had two boys. One of them
was a good boy, staid to home and
helped his father; the other boy was a
lazy scamp; wouldn't work a lick.
Just spent his time fooling around
hoss-racing, fishing, hunting, and all
sorts of meanness—wouldn't help the
old man a bit. One day this son asked
the old man to give him his part of
the property. He did not want to
stay where the old man could see him.
So his father gave him what belonged
to him; and that boy lit out to some oth-
er country, and pretty soon he had ood-
led all of his money away. He hadn't a
cent to save his soul, and when all his
money was gone, them other fellows
wouldn't give him a cent to help him-
self with, and nobody would trust him
a cent, and I tell you the young feller
got pretty hard up. And his clothes
got all ragged, and all them fellers that
had cheated him out of his money
wouldn't pity him a bit, now they had
got his money. So, this son came
across a feller that had a lot of hogs
to feed, and as he was too lazy to feed
them himself, he hired him to feed his
hogs. I reckon he had to board him-
self, for at last he got so awful hungry
he fain—whatever fain means—would
have filled his belly with the shucks
the hogs did; and, my brethren and
sisters, you all know corn shucks is
mighty dry fodder."

At this point some one said, "The
brother over in the corner had seen
some of the shucks that that feller
wanted to eat; and don't you think
the preacher turned to me and said,
"While I go and warm a little, you
tell us all about them shucks."

So I got up and went to the table
where he had been standing and I
said, "Those shucks or hucks are a
kind of a pod that grow on a tree
something like our honey-locust trees,
and this pod is very nutritious; you
just mix up some flour with molasses
so it is very stiff dough, and roll it out
about a half of an inch thick and an
inch wide, and eight or ten inches

long, and dry this in the sun, and you
will have a pretty fair pod or huck."
I told them that we had a cousin, a
Mrs. Shanfer, who was a missionary
in that country, at that time, and she
had sent us two of the hucks or pods,
and she said a great many of the poor
people eat them prepared in different
ways. And I told the preacher if he
would call at our house we would
show them to him and he could
taste of them. And as he had got
good and warm he came back to his
table and I took his place by the fire
until I got good and warm.

It was quite refreshing to me to hear
him go on and tell all about the son's
return to his father's house. I shall
never forget that Sunday if I live to be
a hundred years. I tell you, Mr. Ed-
itor, I was made much of that day; had
a half a dozen invitations to go home
with folks and stay over night.

O, we don't have such preaching in
these latter days as we did in the old
days gone long ago. I remember there
was a feller who moved into that set-
tlement that winter, he had a wife and
two or three children. He was one of
the laziest rats I ever saw. He could,
when he wanted, make a splendid
chair; but all he loved to do was to
hunt bees. One day we had been out
cutting bee trees, and he got a patch
of honey on his cheek, and two weeks
after I saw him and the dirt had got
stuck in that honey and made a black
patch on his face! I said, "You lazy
skunk! you hain't washed your face
since we cut those bee trees two weeks
ago."

"Hush up! What's the difference?
water's too scarce; can't afford to wash
my face only on Sunday."

In a few weeks this same fellow gave
out word he had had a call to preach
and would make his first trial on a
certain Sunday. I sent him word to
wash his face first. Well, when the
Sunday came I and my Old Pard went
to hear him. When we got to the
place we found we were the first to get
there except the would-be preacher.
As we went in the house we saw this
fellow sitting by the door, with a book
in his hand. As soon as we took our
seats this fellow got up and said, "I
see a great white field before me,"
—and then he stood trying to think,
"I see—O, yes, I see a great white
field! The harvest is—is—is—"
and he made a break for the water
bucket and sat down. After awhile
somebody else came and he jumped up
and tried to get through the text.
When about so far he would break for
the water bucket and sit down. After
trying thus a few times he said, "May-
be I was mistaken about the call; I
guess 'twas somebody else I heard be-
ing called."

I said, "I guess the best call you
will ever get is to go to making chairs.
You can make a better living at mak-
ing chairs than preaching!" T. P. R.

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TION. Kemp's Balsam stops the
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PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.